



ISSN	Awaiting Allocation
Website	ijbme.asdfjournals.com
Received	01-Jan-2015
Article ID	IJBME2015004

Vol	V1.I1 @ Jan 2015
eMail	eic.ijbme@asdfjournals.com
Accepted	02-June-2015
eAID	e-aid.org/IJBME.2015.004

A Study about Water Resource Management

M Mutharasi¹, S Parameswari²

¹1st Year MBA, ANNA UNIVERSITY REGIONAL OFFICE, MADURAI

²1st Year MBA, ANNA UNIVERSITY REGIONAL OFFICE, MADURAI

ABSTRACT – *Water is the important aspect of life. It maintains the balance thorough out the world. So many professionals and experts are expressed their varying opinions about management of water. But also, there is always a need of more ideas to manage. This Paper examines the importance of managing water for usage.*

KEYWORDS–Water, Resources, Manage

I INTRODUCTION

Water is a fluid which makes the world's lakes, rain and oceans. It is the major component of the fluids of living things. Water is the source of water resources. The water can be used in the areas of agriculture, household, industrial and environmental surroundings. The majority of human needs fresh water. In Earth, 97% of water can be salt and only 3% is fresh. The freshwater is found mainly as groundwater, with only a small fractional part presents above ground or in the air. Every person needs water is a essential part of life to survive. By managing the resources effectively, increases its growth level for future needs.

OBJECTIVES

1. To use the precious water resource effectively.
2. To manage the available resources for future needs.
3. To avoid facing the problems of scarcity in future.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Barry Buzan, a leading scholar in broaden the meaning of security within the field of international relations, noted three components. These are idea, physical base and institutional expression. Significantly, the physical base of the state is also the area in which states share the most similarities in relation to security (Buzan, 1991:91). The threats to the physical base of the state are common in all types of state, due to the similarity in the physical objects involved (Buzan, 1991:91), so such threats from the logical focus of either inter-state cooperation or conflict. Water is within the scope of Buzan's thinking as it is an important natural resource on which stable economic development is based, forming a fundamental component of the "physical base" of the state.

Ohlsson (1995a:4) contends that globally the point has been reached where water scarcity is increasingly being perceived as an imminent threat to development. Other commentators take this further by calling water scarcity the ultimate limit to development, prosperity, health and even national security (Falkenmark et al., 1990; Myers, 1989; Myers, 1993).

This paper is prepared exclusively for International Journal on Business Management and Entrepreneurship [IJBME] which is published by ASDF International, Registered in London, United Kingdom. Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage, and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for third-party components of this work must be honoured. For all other uses, contact the owner/author(s). Copyright Holder can be reached at copy@asdfjournals.com for distribution.

2015 © Reserved by ASDF.journals.com

Cite this article as: M Mutharasi, S Parameswari. "A Study about Water Resource Management." *International Journal on Business Management and Entrepreneurship [IJBME]* (2015): 14-16. Print.

II SOURCES

SURFACE WATER

Surface water includes that lakes, rivers, etc.

GROUND WATER

Sub surface water can be said as ground water. Long years ago we had the plenty of source of water. But nowadays human makes the water polluted to unusable.

ICEBERGS

Some type of icebergs can be coming into category of water.

DESALINATION

Desalination is the process which converting salt into pure water. Only limited amount of people get benefit from this process. It is expensive. It can be used for household and industrial process.

IN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the largest user of the world's freshwater resources. They are utilizing 70% resources. As the world's population increase and uses more food, industries and urban areas expanding, needs a share of pure fresh water. Water scarcity is an important issue. A survey is handled that if enough water we had to provide food for increasing people in future means it doesn't lead to positive. It can suffer from the issue of water scarcity. To avoid a global water crisis, farmers will have to strive to increase productivity to meet growing demands for food, irrigation is possible in agriculture to managing these source. While industry and cities find ways to use water more efficiently with their knowledge.

ENVIRONMENT

Environment water use is also a very small but growing percentage. Environmental water may include water stored in impoundments and released for environmental purposes. But more often is water retained in waterways through limitation. Human makes all the water resources polluted to make the world for facing the problem of scarcity. Environmental water can be saved in some special places and areas. People should get awareness about the managing resources of water will help to use the resources in future.

HOUSEHOLD

It is estimated that 8% of worldwide water use is for household purposes. These include drinking bathing, washing and cooking. For this, humans wasted a lot of water based on this. Drinking water is essential for human to survive in this world. A person should know the estimation to handle the water that is of sufficiently high quality so that it can be consumed or used. In most developed countries, the water supplied to households, commerce and industry is all of drinking water even though only a very small proportion is used in food.

INDUSTRIAL USAGE

It is estimated that 22% of water is used in industry. Major users include hydroelectric thermo electric power plants, which use water for cooling, ore and oil refineries, which use water in chemical processes. Taken of water can be very high for certain industries, but consumption is much lower than agriculture.

Water is used in renewable power. The industry uses a lot of water than agriculture, but it actually doesn't need. Hydroelectric power derives energy from the force of water flowing downhill, driving a turbine connected to a generator. This hydroelectricity is a low-cost, non-polluting, renewable energy source. Hydroelectric power plants need the creation of a large artificial lake part. Evaporation from this lake is higher than river due to the larger surface area. The process of driving water through pipes also briefly removes this water outside, creating withdraw of water. The impact of this withdrawal based on design of power plant.

Water is main source used in many large scale industrial processes, such as thermoelectric power production, fertilizer production etc. Discharge of unwanted water from industrial uses is pollution. Pollution includes discharged wastes and increased water temperature. Industry needs pure water for many applications and utilizes a variety of purification techniques both in water supply and discharge. Water manageable is main thing in every category in usage of present as well as future. In industry, using cooling system to manage water resources is possible.

III CONCLUSION

One of the big realizing concern for our water resources in the future is the sustainability of the present and even future allocation of water resources. As water faces the problem of scarcity the importance of how it is managed can be realized nowadays. A need for environment and human is unavoidable one .To create the balance between water resources is important. It's a challenge nowadays to continue adapting to the present and future allocation of water resources for the world. Technologies have much improvising the world to higher range. On the other side, humans are wasted a natural resources and doesn't able to manage. It is truly a disappointed one. The impacts of climate also make the management actions to difficult. The newer technologies can be used in the field of managing water resources can lead a world ahead.

REFERENCES

- [1] Water Resources Systems Planning and Management Loucks, Daniel P.; van Beek, Eelco; Stedinger, Jerry R.; Dijkman, Jozef P.M.; Villars, Monique T. (2005)
- [2] "Water Management Systems, Planning and Analysis" by D.P. Louck, J.R. Stedinger, and D.A. Haith

Web sites

- [1] <https://gigaom.com/2012/05/02/the-importance-of-water-management-to-the-smart-city-2/>
- [2] http://sydney.edu.au/mekong/documents/current_projects/CWP_wp37.pdf
- [3] http://www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/publications/related_research/Turton/Turton-Ch2.pdf
- [4] <https://waterconsultant.wordpress.com/2011/06/02/why-do-we-need-water-management/>
- [5] http://www.unesco.org/education/educprog/stp/pdf_files/sourcebook/module8.pdf
- [6] <http://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/water-resource-management-tackled-collaboratively>